PATRICK EGAN EXPOSES SOME RECENT DEMOCRATIC SOPHISTRIES.

BIDDLING FRANK H. HURD'S ATTEMPT TO GLOSS

OVER THE EFFECTS OF THE ENGLISH POLICY IN IRELAND. To the Editor of The Iridune.

Sir: I have seen to day for the first time the letter of the Hon, Frank H. Hurd, which appeared in " The New-York World" of August 13, and 1 find it contains so many glaring misstatements and is so perversive of the historical line dents in regard to the question of Irish free trade, with which it undertakes to deal, that I cannot permit it to remain unanswered. Indeed. were it not for the well-known bigh and honorable character of the writer, one would imagine that he had written with the deliberate intention of misleading lrish-Americans, supposing them to be entirely ignorant of the history of their country. Mr. Hurd says: "In show the absolute falseness of the charge." He then coes on to state his case in four propositions. In the he sets forth that "Ireland's manufacturing interests were ruined by the English protection system any before free trade had been established in Gree' Britain." In fact, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In surport of his argument he cites numerous laws passed by the English Parliament in restriction of Irish industries and for the purpose of "the promotion of England's trade." Mr. Hurd. able political economist as he is, appears to overlook the fact that it was not the protection of Irish manufactures against English competition that killed out lrish industries, but the protection of English manufactures against Irish competition, and that while Irish manufactures, without protection, languished and died. English manufactures, with protection, increased and flour-

I may say here that the phrase " free trade" in those days in Ireland had an entirely different significance from the English and American use of the term at pres-In order to protect English trade from Irish competition the English Parliament had passed various laws prohibiting the shipment of Irish products direct to America and other countries. The Irish phrase " free trade" meant the removal of those restrictions-nothing

COMMERCIAL EQUALITY ASKED FOR, NOT NON-

PROTECTION.
I will here quote Mr. Hard's second proposition in full: " As soon as Irish sentiment on the subject of trade became strong enough to assert itself, its demand was manimous for commercial liberty. The restrictive laws to which I have referred had been complained of by the people of Ireland for years without avail. But when the struggle for the independence of the American colonies began the opportunity for their repeal came. France and America being close allies, the Irish leaders feared an invasion. They asked the British Government for protection, which was re-fused. They then took steps to protect themselves. Searly 40,000 volunteers were organized for that purpose. One of the results of this organization was the stimulation of an agitation for free trade, wear nothing manufactured in England. The British and disposed, therefore, to be conciliatory to its Irish subjects, removed many of the restrictions complained soon afterward our Irish Parliament was created, nd both branches of that body in one of their earliest addresses to the Throne declared that: 'It is not by Nation is to be saved from imponding rulu.' The free trade for which the Irish Parliament then asked was the removal of the discriminations in the statutes against Irish industries, so that those of both countries might be placed under the operations of the same laws. This measure of relief was at last fully granted by the Brillsh Government. In the sixteen years which followed—from 1782 to 1798—the progress of which followed—from 1782 to 1793—the progress of the irish people under the new policy was wonderful. Lord Clare, not often ready to speak a friendly word for Ireland, wrote in 1795; 'There is not a nation on the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufacturing with the same rapidity in the same time.' It is apparent that this British 'free trade' for which the Irish Parliament had asked did not 'destroy Irish industries.' On the contrary, it gave them the first healthy impetus they had received for more than a century. From that time until 1846 the same laws substantially governed both the Irish and English industries. But these laws were avowedly passed for the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of this system were more serious in Ireland than in England, because of the severity of the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of this system were more serious in Ireland than in England, because of the severity of the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of this system were more serious in Ireland than in England, because of the severity of the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of this system were more serious in Ireland than in England, because of the severity of the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of the keep the course of the severity of the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of the keep the course of the severity of the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of the keep the course of the severity of the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of the keep the course of the severity of the purpose of protection the course of the severity of the purpose of protection. Of course, the balcful influences of this system were more serious in Ireland than in England, because of the severity of the purpose of protection the course of the severity of the course of the course of the course of the course of the c ive laws by which the former had Irish people realized the burdens which protection imposed, and were hostile to the continuating effects of the Union," and Mr. Battersby protection imposed, and were hostile to the continuation of the position they be realized the rollers. ance of the policy, was shown by the position they ook with reference to the repeal of the Corn Laws."

so enthusiastically and so determinedly contended was not the "free trade" of the Cobden Club, but freedom the usual toast of "The Lord-Lieutenant and Prosper the usual toast of "The Lord-Lieutenant and Prosper to trade, and it is therefore misleading on the part of Mr. Hard to describe it as "this English free-trade for which the Irish Parliament asked." He will himself, think, on consideration, see that he should have called if Anti-British free trade. The following resolu-tions, against the union and against British free-trade,

prosperous was Ireland in the matter of grazing, that tions, against the union and against British free-trade, passed by the woollen, cotton and silk weavers, at a neeting held in the Weavers' Hall, Dublin, January 21, to become "the fruitful mother of flocks and herds." 1800 will more clearly illustrate this point than any

Resolved, That previous to the year 1782, control over the Parliament of this country, our manufactures were in a languishing and decayed state.

of so many thousands, depend.

That the following gentlemen, with the chairman

to your own stipulated duties; that you have a right to carry on an experimental trade in countries contiguous to which Great Britain has established her monopolies: the power of trade this-and an instrument of power, and station, and authority-of the British Empire. Considering that you have likewise a right to the exclusive supply of your own market and the exclusive reserve of the rudiments of your manufactures. and that you have an absolute dominion over the public labor, protection for Irish manufactures and compurse and over the collection of the revenue. ask me how you shall use these powers, I say: 'For

Ireland, with due regard to the British Nation.' " During the eighteen years of Ireland's independen Parliament, from 1782 to 1800, under a policy of freedom to trade and strict protection for her industries, the progress of ireland was simply enormous. As stated in Mr. Hurd's quotation from Lore Clare, "there is not a nation on the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufacturing, with the same rapidity

in the same time." ENGLAND JEALOUS OF IRISH PROTECTIVE LAWS Mr Hurd's study of Irish history has not, I venture to say, carried him far enough to learn the fact that it was the mosted determination of the people of Ire against all competitors, and especially against the empetition of England, which aroused the fear, th jealousy and the enmity of the English manufacturin interests, and that under the leadership of Pitt, it 1785, an attempt was made-known as "Orde's com mercial propositions"-to curtail and control the power of the Irish Parliament to Impose those protectly The attempt was bitterly opposed by all the

National leaders and was defeated; and from that hour Pitt began to lay his plans to strangle the Irish Parita

It was in order to take away the power to protect Irish industries and to establish free trade between England and Ireland in the interest of English manufacturers, that Pitt worked out the accursed Union, the cause of all the degradation and misery and heart burnings of the Irish people for the last eighty-eight years. Is it any wonder, then, that, hating the Union and its authors as I do, I should also detest the cause that led up to the Union, and that I should dread and fight against the introduction of English free trade -the deadly enemy of my race-into this land of my

adoption? The English people are just what the French con temptuously call them, "a nation of shopkeepers," and, pursue English policy where you will around the globe, you will find it, in every clime and in every instance, moved and directed by some commercial in-terest, doar to the heart of the English shopkeeper, and worked out by chicanery. So it was, and is, in England's relations to Ireland. During the two years of the agitation on the question of uniting the English order to excite project ce against tariff reform in this and Irish Parliaments-from 1798 to 1800-the adcountry it is often charged by protectionists that the findustries of freiand have been destroyed by British calculations, to prove "that as Ireland's trade with free trade. I propose in a brief historical inquiry to British bad been great before the Union, it would be infinitely grea er a ter the Union"; that if Ireland would only consent to the Union with England-which included free trade between the two countries—the great English market would be opened up to Irish manufacturers, and Irish industries and commerce would in a very short time double up. How were those predictions and promises realized 1 in 1799—according to Pitt himself—treiand imported from England manufactured goods to the value of \$5,000,000, and exported to England of manufactured goods \$25,000,000. In 1891 Ireland's exports to England were \$22,000,000, almost entirely composed of raw material, which gave but little employment in the raising, while she imported from England in that year manufactured articles to the value of \$35,000,000. ed free trade between the two countries-the great IRELAND'S BITTER EXPERIENCE WITHOUT A

TARIFF.
Mr. Hurd says: "Reduce the tariff to the rates before the war, and while English merchants might export to us more than they do now, what they would gain here would be a poor compensation for the loss they would sustain through our competition with them in the markers of the world-a competition which can only be possible through a large reduction of our tariff rates." This is the great Democratic stock argument and bears a close relationship to the argument of the Pro-Unionists in Ireland in 1798-1800, which I have quoted. Should not the American people, and especially Irish-Americans, take to heart the words of Plunkett to the Irish Parliament on this "These are not the times for theory; let us cling to experience." Now let us see what is the lesson experience teaches. In 1832, a well-known authority on the state of Ireland-William I. Battersby -in bis " Repealers' Manual" wrote: " Our financiers may tell us of the 'wonderful advantage of having the Engilsh market open to us,' but what use is that to the Irish people, if, like a sponge, it sucks up all that is transmitted to it? They may tell us that we have a 'commodious place for our exports,' but what is that if it be only a sinking place, which drains us of

In the town of Drogheda, before the Union, 2,500 pieces of linen of all kinds, including sheeting, were made in one day, which employed 2,000 persons at from £1 to £1 10s. per week. There are not now 500 pieces made nor the one-fifth of the men em-ployed at even five shillings per week. Does the

English market support the other 1,500?

In the Liberty of Dublin there were soo looms, at which 4,000 persons were looms, at fean colonies, anxious as to the attitude of France, employed, before the Union. There are not comployed, before the Union. There are not tow 100 daily employed. Does the Engais market support the 3,900 who, next to starvation, are wandering tuturing the metropous!

In one parten in adhering (8). Canice) there were 4,000 employed, before the Union, in wooden manufacture. There are not now 100 persons employed. Does the Engaish market support the wants of the 5,900 who were reduced to begary?

PAWNBROKERAGE ALONE SHOWS PROGRESS. In fact, there is no business pawnbroking, that has not felt the "dreadful and dev-

Mr. Hurd's glowing description of the magnificent prosperity which has come upon Ireland under the THE FALLACY IN THE USE OF A TERM.

It will be seen by the explanation already given that the "free trade" for which the Irish Parliament so enthusiastically and so determinedly contended was not the "free trade" of the Cobden Club, but freedom ity to Ireland." But it especially reminds me of the celebrated oration of that gental old-bachelor Viceroy. Lord Carlisle, when he declared that although the por ulation was decreasing, and although manufacture and believed God in His wisdom must have destined her

If Ireland has become so prosperous under English free trade as Mr. Hurd would have us believe, why have there been from 1846, when free trade was estabwhile the Parl amout of Great Britain assumed lished, down to the end of 1880, according to Government returns, 198,000 ejectments, representing manufactures were in a languishing and decayed state.

"That since that period, having had the benefit of enjoying the parental care and solicitude of a resident Parliament, the manufactures of Ireland have increased in a rapid manner.

"That we behold with anxious concern any attempt made to deprive us of that Parliament and submit the regulation of our manufactures to the Parliament the regulation of our manufactures to the Parliament of another country, under whose partial influence they had been nearly annihilated.

"That an humble address be presented to Parliament expressive of our gratifude for the unremitting protection we have experienced from them and praying that they will not colinquish or transfer to a rival country the guardianship of the manufactures of Ireland, on which our comforts, nay, the existence of so many thousands, depend.

"That the following confirment returns, 15,000,000 persons evicted from their homes in Ireland? Why has the population of Ireland accreased from £,500,000 in 1846 to 4,700,000 decreased from £,500,000 in 1846 to 4,700,0 early 15,000,000 persons evicted from their homes in

JECL IRISH-AMERICANS GOOD AMERICANS. and secretary, be appointed a committee to forward an address to Parliament: John Orr, C. Duffy, Richard cans for their old home, upon the grounds that if Power, J. T. Sinnott, John Millihen, Thomas Parker,
Jacob Geoghegan. Thomas Abbott, chairman; Thomas
Sm.th, secretary."

When the independence of the Irish Parila
When the independence of the Irish Parilament was secured in 1782, one of the come to Ireland which would terminate the sail first acts of that body was to immigration which makes exiles of her people in establish protective duties upon all importations, in- every land under the sun." To say the very least, cluding those from England. In the words of Thomas Mr. Hurd does not pay a high compliment to the in-Davis this was done "partly from a belief that pro- telligence of Irish-Americans, or to their loyalty to tection alone could secure a beginning to trade, and American interests, when he seriously addresses to partly out of retribution on England." Speaking on them such an argument as this. The condition, too, this subject in 1785 Henry Grattan, addressing the which he implicitly attaches to American-or he Irish Parliament, said: "Remember that you have a should rather have said Democratic—sympathy with right to take the products of foreign plantations subject Ireland, when he asks: "How can Irish-Americans who ask for American sympathy with their kinsmen refuse the assistance to their countrymen who are engaged in a similar struggle !" can only serve to

amuse the intelligent reader.

Between the struggle in Ireland and that in which Mr. Hurd and his brother Free Traders are engaged, there is not one particle of similarity. In Ireland my countrymen are struggling for protection for Irish protection for Irish homes; while Irish land lords, English monopolists, and Mr. Hurd's friends, the Cobden Club theorists, want free trade in Irish eviction, free trade in Irish land, free trade in Irish abor, and a free market for English manufactures in

isbor, and a free market for English manofactures in Ireland.

In conclusion I will reply to the honorable gen'leman's quotation from the speech of Daniel O'Connell before the Anti-Corn Law League by quoting the views of John Mitchell, the sturdy Presiyterian Irish rebel of '48; the man whose example did more than that of any other of the brave, brilliant band of young Irishmen to sir up the spirit of re-islance to oppression and wrong among his co-trymen, the man whose teachings and writings—a thousand times more than those of O'Connell—are to-day the National gospel of the manhood of Ireland. John Mitchell wrote in his paper, "The United Irishman," in 1848: "The detestable system of 'free trade and 'fair competition' which is described by Lo-isliance as 'That specious system of leaving unre-tricted all pseuniary dealings between man and man, which leaves the poor man at the mercy of he rich, and promises to cupidity that waits its time in easy victory over hunger that cannot wait'; the ystem that seeks to make Manmon, and not God. or testice, rule this world—in a word, the English of lamine system—must be abolished utterly—in farm, n worishop, in town and country, abolished utterly—in the three." Faithfully yours, PATRICK EGAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 25, 1888.

CALLOUS TO THE PRESIDENT'S WANTS. | summer. Johnson for many years held the champlonship DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN CAN'T GET UP A

QUORUM TO DISCUSS RETALIATIO . Washington, Aug. 27 (Special).-Administration organs have sought to discredit the statement made in these dispatches that there is a painful lack of enthusiasm on the part of Democrats regarding the President's jingo message. But no better index of the real interest of the Democratic party in this latest capital stroke of the Executive can be had than the failure of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to obtain a quorum at its meeting this morning Ex-Governor McCreacy, who in the absence of Mr elmont is the a ting chairman of the committee, an nounced in the House the day the message was received Monday. This fact was telegraphed to the various members by the clerk of the committee. They must have known of it, besides, by reading it in the public prints. It was expected that such a sounding of the logan would have brought every Democratic member of the committee to this city by the fastest trainpolitical advantage to be obtained by the passage of bill by the House before the Senate could hasten to supply the President's wants by the quick passage of a measure must surely have been urged.

uorum of the comin tice could not be obtained. Chairman Belmont is putting in his time at Bar Harbor, but as he is not a condidate for re-election and never had any great admiration for the present Executive, he is not expected to return in too great a haste. Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, is at home fixing up some dilapidated political fences. John E. Russell, the distinguished free-trade advocate from a strong protection district in Massachusetts, has been at home for some time making a desperate effort, it is thought, to keep his own sprechas out of his district. Congressman Rayner is at home in Baltimore, engaged in a house to house canvass for votes. James S. Cothrai of South Carolina, is asserted to be somewhere on the way to the Capital, but he must have been somewhere on the Pacific slope, for his enthusiasm for his party is to be greatly discounted. This left the only Demo-cratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee present as follows: Ex-Covernor McCreary: General Charles E. Hooker and J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan With two exceptions, all of the Republican members of the committee were present.

Contrary to general expectation, the Senate did not

take up the President's message for discussion to-day. Mr. George has announced his intention to make a speech to-morrow. He will probably be followed by Edmunds. Messis Spooner and Keller, among the Republicans, will also be heard from, and those who know the Wisconsin Senator say that he will have some novel and exceedingly interesting points to present.

Senator Edmunds to-day proposed the following as an amendment to be added to the resolution of Mr. Hoar calling on the President to communicate to Congress all remonstrances, if any, which he has addressed to Canada in regard to discriminations against American vessels passing through Canad an canals;

And also, that there be communicated to the copies of all papers, correspondence and information fouching the matter of the refusal of the British Government, or that of any of her North American Dominions, to allow entry at Dominion scaports bond to the United States since the first of July, and also that he communicate to the Senate what instances have occurred since the 2d of March, 1887, of wrongs to American fishing vessels, or other vessels, in ports or waters of British North America, and what steps, if any, have been taken in respect thereto.

EXPECTING RETALIATION IN THREE MONTHS. Ortawa. Ont., August 27 (Special).-A semi-official communication says that the members of the Dominion Cabinet have reason to believe that President Cleveland will put retaliation into effect within three months. They express gratification at unanimity of feeling expressed throughout Carada and at the high spirit invoked showing a healthy national sentiment in the face of foreign aggression

CHAMBERLAIN HAS NOTHING TO SAY. London, Aug. 27.—Joseph Chamberiatn, on being questioned by a press correspondent in relation to the rejection of the fisheries treaty by the United States Senate, said he did not propose to comment upon the Senate's action, which had long been foreseen.

MORE FEVER CANES AT JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, Pla., Aug. 27 (Special).—The disease seems to be getting in its good work Just now. Three deaths are reported up to nosn. Besides the regular yellow fever cases, there are fifty to a hundred cases of a fever that seems to builte the doctors. It is not fatal, usually, but keeps the patient very low for at least a week. The rallroad fisco still keeps the people excited up to a high pitch. The tirst trouble eems to have been caused by the people at Wayfused to let the Savannah, Florida and Western trains pass through the fown, even at a high rate of speed. The raffroad authorities persevered and said they must cross people then called out the shotgun brigade, which threatened to tear up the culls and do other damage if the train service was persisted in. Surgeon-General Hamilton took a hand in the fight and did no better than the Wayeross people. H. E. Murphy, agent of the East Tennessee, received the following telegram this afternoon from Superintendent R. G. Fleming, of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, regarding the getting away from Jacksonville:

"Replying to your telegram, will say that we have established a health train from Jacksonville to Camp Renney, under the direction of Dr. Gutteras. No one will be admitted to camp unless provided with certificates from Drs. Mitchell and Kenworthy. This train will leave Jacksonville at 8 p. m. We expect to arrange for this travel to-day for points north of Wash-

ington and Memphis." This makes the situation a little better than reported resterday, but the citizens here do not like the idea of staying at quarantine camp, especially since the death of Jack Pollard, who was brought in from the camp last night. There are hundreds yet here who should go away, but this inhuman order prevents them, and they will remain, furnishing more food for the The conference of the counties south of he fever. The conference of the counties south of here and the Health Board of this county will be held to-morrow at Orange Park. The people of those counties now have strict quarantine, and will not open their gates for any matter of sentiment to help the etry.

Ly to moon there are three deaths and four new cases, tesides a dozon suspects. There was great excitement in the nelimborhood of Lavilla this morning over the fact that the body of F. M. McArthur, a yellow fever patient, who died at No. 329 thurch-st. last evening at 7, still by there this morning, baving been exposed fourteen he is. The people are not state that no yellow hag or guard was peaced over the house.

Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 27 (Special),-Prince Henri.

the son of Robert Phillippe Louis Eugene Ferdinand D'Orleans, Due de Chartres, and Princess Marie Amelle D'Oricans, is registered at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. The Prince is a fine looking young man not quite twenty two years of age. light com-plexion, and stands nearly six feet high. He was dressed in dark blue coat and vest, with light trousers, standing collar and white tie. He was accompanied by M. De Holssy, his tutor. The prince left homo eleven months ago for a hunting trip in India, where he spent six months, after which be visited the large cities and spent some time in China. He reached San Francisco about three weeks ago. Since then he has visited the Yosemite Valley, salt Lake City, Denver and Chicago. The first thing which at-tracted the attention of the Prince here was the new suspension bridge, and while waiting for breakfast on the morning of his arrival, he visited it and spent a half hour in the study of its construction. The party spent the entire day at the different points of

them most. The Prince left for New York Sunday night, and said that he would remain in this country until September 15. He hoped to be able to visit most of the principal cities, especially Washington, and call on President Cleveland. A WILD WEST SHOW SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF. Philadelphia, Aug. 27 (Special).-Pawnee Bill's wild West Show, at Gloucester City, was seized by Deputy Sheriff West, of Camden County, this morning. The seizure was made at the instance of William J. Thompson, of Gloucester City, who alleges that the proprietors of the show, Ryan and Southwell, owe

interest. The Whirlpool Rapids seemed to please

SWIMMING BACE AT CONEY ISLAND. A five-wife straight-away international swimming race coursed presterday at Coney Island between D. J. because of Pittsburg, and W. H. Johnson, of England, for \$500 a side, a cup offered by the Liverpool Club and a

s500 a side, a cup offered by the Liverpool Club and a purse made up by the hotel proprietors.

At 5.40 p. m. both men plunged into the water. Levey kept the lead for the first fifty yards, when he was passed by Johnson, who stead it increased his lead. At a mile and three-quartors Levy was taken with cramps and had to be lifted into the flagboat, having been in the water twenty-three minutes. Johnson continued swimming hand-over-hand nearly all the way, and mished in one way the converted of the property of the property

hand-over-hand nearly as the way, and missed in one hour, twenty-two minutes and thirty seconds. Levey swam his first race when tweive years old and since then has defeated Charles Rhodes, of Philadelphia. Harry Rogers, of Cincinnati, and Harry S. Dare, of Michigan, for the championship of the West, and took second prize in a six days' swimming match at Philadelphia last | cooler, fair weather.

MR. GARRETT'S NEW COUNTRY HOUSE. ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR SECLUSION-A CHANGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. H. Jacobs, of Boston, took charge of Robert Garrett yesterday, at the house at Ringwood, N. J., which the millionaire as removed so Sunday. The doctor is a young man, who has given up his practice in Boston to become the special phy sician to the Garrett family. The house could not be better situated for keeping an insane man in seclusion. It stands on the edge of a wood, about two miles from Ringwood. Only one train a day stops at the station, and a person getting off there has to walk or drive four miles along a rough country road to get to Sloatsburg, the nearest place at which a train to the city can be caught after midday. house itself has more the appearance of a private asylum than that of a gentleman's country residence. It stands back some distance from the roadway and its walls are so thick that the cries of a lunatio, when violent, could not be heard from the outside.

Mr. Carrett is confined on the second floor of the westerly wing of the building. His attendants and the doctor have rooms adjacent, and the family and servants from the Baltimore residence of the Garretta are scattered about among the other rooms. Mayor Hewitt's country house is in the immediate neighborbood; in fact, it was the Mayor who suggested the place to Mrs. Garrett. Dr. Partridge, Mr. Garrett's New-York physician, accompanied the patient when he was removed, and when the insane man was safely placed in the chamber prepared for him relinquisted his charge. Dr. Partridge said yesterday that Mr. Garrett was not violent when he reached the house at Ringwood. The removal naturally excited him a little, but he made no scene and displayed no violence.

When asked if he thought Mr Garrett likely to recover, the Doctor said no one could tell. He was of the opinion that if Mr. Garrett were allowed to atppt to do business, as he used to do, death would it. It was absolutely essential that he should a perfect rest and quiet. He denied the report Mr. Garrett was violent at all times when not or the influence of drugs, and said that morphine only administered in sufficient quantities to make sleep.

MR HERTTE WOULD LIKE ANOTHER TERM. HE WANTS BATH-, LAUNDRIES AND BALL GROUNDS IN DOWN-TOWN SMALL PARSS.

Mayor Hewitt said yesterday that he was glad to ee from the account in The Tribune of the opening of Jackson Park that the Park Commissioners were getting the small parks of the city open for the public. He added that he had not seen Jackson Park since it had been opened, but intended to take the first oppertunity of visiting it some evening to see what had een done there.
"There is one thing more than any other," continued

the Mayor, "for which I would be glad to be Mayor for another term, and that would be to see this pian of new parks south of Fourteenth-st. carried out. have sem a communication to the Health Department asking it to designate, as soon as possible, the best place for five new parks in this section of the and if I remain in office I will see these plans carried out. I would like to have not only the parks, but I would like to have fresh water baths in the to play in, instead of the streets, and a laundry in some of the parks where poor people who have not the room in the house could wash and dry their clothes for a small fee."

small fee,"
meeting of the Gas Commission will be held
Mayor's office to-day and action will be taken
thing Stuyvesant Park, so that it can be opened in the evening.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM FULLERTON, JR. News was received by cable yesterday of the death

at Odfham, England, of William Fullerion, son of Judge William Fullerton. From his carliest years Mr. Fullerton showed a marked talent for music, and when he was only twelve his first composition was published. His musical education was completed in Germany, and from there he went to England, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Full-rton's first opera, "The Ludy of the Locket," was produced in London a little more than three years ago, and was extremely well received, attaining a run of over 100 A second opers, entitled "Waldemar," was mished by him shortly after, but has not yet been produced, although it has been highly commended.

Mr. Fullerton's bright and sunny nature, added to his undoubted talent, made him a favorite n London society. Soon after his arrival in that city he formed a close friendsh p with Percy And rson, a young artist, who was with him through his last brief illness. Mr Fullerton was thirty-fur years old, and unmarried. His intimety death cuts short a career which was full of provides.

Ocean Greve, N. J., Aug. 27 (Special.)—The Rev. William Hamilton, a well-known Christian worker of Brooklyn, died suddenly last evening at his cottage in En hury Method * Episcopel Churches. He was about this ty William Hamilton has been a paster in Brooklyn for six willism Hamilton has been and Street. York Street, and years, successively in the Leonard Street. York Street, and Fember Methodist Episcopal Churches He was about thirty years old, and lived at No. 541 Heraimer at. He leaves a wife and two children.

An affempt to learn something in detail at the com-

JOSEPH FEUERBACH.

Joseph Feuerbach, a member of the Produce Exchange, ied yesterday of heart disease at his home. No. 271 Sevdied yesterday of heart disease at his home. No. 271 Seventh-ave., age fitty-six. He was born in Frankfort-on-Main came to this country in 1852, and becan business as a provision merchant in 1853 in partnership with his brother. He subsequently became largely interested in real estate and was a prominent member of the West Side Property-Owners' Association. He was a smuch Repub-

Cincinnati, Aug. 27.—Three well-known efficers died yesterday: Freeman G. Cary, founder of Farmers' Col-lere, where General Harrison began his literary course; Alexander M. Holten, a well-known merchant, and Ben-

Alexander M. Holton, a well-known merchant, and Ben-ianth Robinson, a man prominent in politics, though not an office-holder for many years. Loston, Aug. 27.—John Murray Forbes, son of Colonel William H. and Edith Emerson Forbes, died at Naushon yesterday from peritonitis. He was seventeen years of J. In visiting the sick youth the physician made use of J. Malcoim Forbes's steam taunch Albecore. Later fire was discovered on the boat, and it and the adjoining wharf and sheds were destroyed. sary to a tow where one formerly answered the purpose, and only two canal boats can go through the eight could be lashed together. They also claim that their boats are damaged every day by being dashed against the abutments by the strong tide. A copy of the complaint has been served on President J. Frank Emmons, of the Staton Island Company.

LAST MEET OF THE SEASON.

Newport, Aug. 27 (Special).—The last foxhunt of the season took place this afternoon. An unusually large number of the leading cottagers attended the meet, which was at Easton's Point, a most romantic spot. The hounds ran west and then north, a d stance of about five miles. The kill was in South Portsmouth, near the farm of Cornelius Vanderbilt. There were no accidents. The only lady who rode was Migg Whipple, granddaughter of the late ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland. Among those in at the kill and who took all the ugly walk were W. H. Vanderbilt, son of Cornelius Vanderbilt; T. Hitchcock, F. O. Beach, B. Weaver, C. F. Havemeyer and the first whip and master, F. Gray Gilswold. The pack and the hunters will be taken to New-York to-morrow night.

THE WESTHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS. Washington, Aug 27, -10 n.m.-For New-England, East-ern New-York, Maryland, Delaware, New-Jerser and Eastorn Pennsylvinia, fair and coller, from in the northern portions of New-York and New-England Wednesdry morn-

Virginia fa.r. cooler, For South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, light local rains; nearly stationary temperature.
For Florida, generally fair: nearly stationary temperature. For Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkahess, rain; nearly

For Virginia and North Carolina, rain, except in Northern

stationary temperature. For Eastern Toxas, local rains; nearly stationary tem-For Tennessee and Kentucky, rain : cooler, except nearly

station by temperature in the western portion.

For West Virginia, Ohio, Western Posneyivania, Western New-York, fair, preceded in the southern por ions of Ohto and West Virginia by light rains; cooler, light treats in Western New York Wednesday moraing.

Western New York Wednesday morains.

For indians and illinois, fair, except rain in the southern nortions, no riv stationary temperature.

For Michgan, Wissousin, lowa and Nebraska, generally lair and warmer; followed in northwestern Nebraska by

thes, relative to a proposed advance in rates, will meet to-morrow at St. Paul.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 27.—Orders were given out this cooler weather.

For Minnesota, Rastern and Southwestern Dakota, fair, except in the northern portions light local ratus.

For Missouri and Kanas, ratu, followed in the northern morning to Henry's Baich to stop work on the Duiuth, South Shore and Atlantic extension to West Superior. That road has made an agreement to use the Northern portions by fair, weather; slightly warmer. For Colorado, fair and slightly cooler. Pacific tracks. The immediate cause of this is supposed to be the President's retailatory massage, as the South

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



PRINCISE OFFICE, Aug. 28.-1 a. m.-Fair weather yeares day morning was followed by light rain, with clearing skies at evening. The temper-ture ranged between 62" and 83 the average (73°) being 84° lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 4% lower than on Sunday in and near this city to-day there will probably

STOCKHOLDERS ANSWER AT LAST. LONG DELAYED AND STILL INCOMPLETE. MAKING PUBLIC THE REPORT OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND IT XAS COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the Missouri, Kansas

and Texas Railway Company, at a meeting yesterday,

decided to publish the report of the investigating committee about the condition of the property and the relations of the company with the Missouri Pacific

Raliway. The report is replete with geographical information about the line of railroad, but the holders

of the company's securities will derive from it little

information about their best course in the circum-

stances. No recommendations of any kind are made in it. The necessity of an expend ture of \$2,000 a

mile for the entire system of 2,309 miles, to place

in good working condition is recognized, but a reduc-

tion in this estimate is considered possible on the

ground that the cost of restoration may be extended

over not less than three years. In the first five years

of the lease to the Missouri Pacific, from January 1, 1881, the not earnings of the road were \$1,040,285,

but more than half of this amount was absorbed in the

payment of overdue interest and other claims which had accured before the lease. Even this accumulation

of surplus was made at the expense of renewals, while

the operation of the International and Great Northern

spent in betterments.

The deficit in earnings has been carried by the

mation obtained by the committee indicates in its opinion that the original construction of the road was

chiefly to acquire certain land grants, and in the ex-pectation that in a short time the Indian Territory

would be opened to settlement. The company had

exclusive right of way from north to south, though

the terrifory, and in consequence hoped to avoid compe-

tition. These expectations have not been realized, while, on the contrary, the Territory still remains

TO ISSUE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND NORTHERN'S CIR-

date, and are to be secured by a second mortgage at the rate of \$10,000 per mile. The right is reserved to re-doom the whole asue at per and all e uest interest of Jule 1.

1858 It was de light to offer \$000,000 of the remainder

to the stockholders of record at the close of business

3 p. m. on August 27, 1888, at which time the transfer books will be cood and rem in closed until September 1,

1888, for one \$10,000 bond for each 100 shares, " or rights'

cent after alletment. All subscriptions must be fo

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE ARTHUR KILL BRIDGE.

The Pennsylvania Company has begun suit against the Battimore and Ohio and Staten Island Rapid

Transit Companies, builders of the Arthur Kill Bridge

between Staten Island and New-Jersey, for \$5,000,000

damages. The complainants allege that as the bridge

is not constructed on approved plans, it is an ob-

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Keene, N. H., Aug. 27.—An important hearing before Judge Allen began here to-day in the suit of Dr. Thomas E. Hatch, assignee, against the Hostob and Lowell and

the Concord Railroad Companies, and various other suits growing out of the same. The ownership of ten miles of the Manchester and Keene road, extending from Keene to Harrisville, is involved, the same having been set of to the assignce on an execution. These cases have been

in the courts for many years and several hundred

thousands of dollars are involved.

Rickmond, Va., Aug. 27 (Special).—The consolidation

of the Richmond and Allechany and the Chesapeake and

the control of the Alleghany line would go into the hands of the Chesapeake and Ohio on September 1, but it is said that holders of \$2,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 of first mort-

gage bonds of the Alleghany road refuse to go into the proposed arrangement. Both roads are now in the hands

Chicago, Aug. 27.-The general passenger agents of the Chicag. St Louis and Missouri River roads sent notice to-day through Chairman Abbott to the Eastern Trunk

lnes, cancelling any authority which may heretofore have

and requiring the restoration of full agreed taruf rates and proportions on emigrant business, to take effect not later than September 2. It is the same notice applied

to the southwest territory and business that was previously

given by the Chicago and St. Paul roads for the north-

western territory.

Last week the Chicago and Atlantic Road gave notice

that it would advance the rate on provisions to the old larif of 20 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New-York, taking effect September 1. To-day the notice was with-drawn. The officials of the road said their competitors

were not inclined to co-operate, and the road would there-fore continue to quote the war rate of 18 cents until the

restoration should be general.

The committee appointed some time ago by the Chicago and St. Paul roads to confer with the Lake Superior

Shore is virtually owned by the Canadian Pacific.

ATTACKED IN A BUSY STREET.

James Murphy, a walter employed at No. 1 Roosevelt-

st., was walking along William-st., mar Park Row, on Sunday, when two young ruffians attacked him,

Murphy was too much under the influence of liquor to offer resistance, and readily acquiesced in the desire

of his assailants that he should become inscusible. A

cathering crowd drove the young follows off without

the booty, which they were evidently after. An am-

butance was called and the surgion expressed a belief

that Murphy's skull had been fractured. However. a

closer examination at the Chambers Street Hospital

ueen given for the use of any not rate on foreign immigrant business, or the use of any charge for terminal expenses in expense of 10 per cent, not exceeding \$1 per ticket,

Ohlo Raironie, through a lease of the former to the latter is by no means an assured fact. It has been alleged tha

abreast where, before the bridge was built,

struction to navigation. Three tugs are now neces

September 20, 1888; 50 per cent on October 15, 18:8.

pany will subscribe for its proportion of bonds under

The infor-

International and Great Northern stock.

TRAVEL WEST COMPORTABLY.

Attention is directed to the improved train service to all points West, Southwest and Northwest by the great four-track New-York Central and Budeon Rives Railroad. Six daily trains, including the famous Vestibuled Chicago and St. Louis Limit-d at 9:50 a. m. and the Past Chicago and Cincinnati and Ste Louis express, with magnificent vestibuled sleeping-cars and dining-car, at 6:00 p. m. leave Grand Central Station on Forty-second-st. New sleeping-cars, new parlor-cars in which the service is unexcelled, polite attencars in which the service is unexcelled, polite attention, the most attractive scenery (embracing the fludson River, Mohawk Valley and Niagara Falls), eafety assured by the four tracks, two of which are exclusively devoted to passenger trains, the almost tofal absence of sharp curves or high grades, the only trunk line passenger station in the city of New-York, and the fastest time are the prominent features of the splendid service of the New-York Central new, at the command of the travelling public.

Frincipal offices for sale of tickets or reservation of eleping-car accommodations are 342 Broadway, 412 Broadway, One-hundred and-thirty-eighth-st. Station and Grand Central Station.

THE SECURITY COMPANY, OF BOSTON, AND THE RECENT STORM.

Among the damage done in Boston last Tuesday by entailed a constant loss. In 1887, there was a large enduction in the rates of transportation, owing to the extension of the St. Louis and san Francisco, and the extension of the St. Louis and san Francisco, and the Atchi-on. Topeka and Santa Fe lines. The injudicious economy in maintenance expenses in previous years atcd. The company occupies offices in the magnificent manifest at this time and large sums were cent building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society on Milk-st. At the office of the latter company, as No. 120 Broadway, in this city, it was learned yesterday that its tenant in Boston, the Security Deposits Company, has a paid up capital of \$200,000, and is amply able to pay all proper damages. These are not severe, and arose mainly from the defective sewerage for which the city is responsible. Missouri Pacific on notes secured by collateral and by cash advances. The notes were supplemented afterward, the report says, by the improper use of

MARRIED.

POWERS-PEA"E On Adenst 2d at the residence of the bride's parente, by the Rev J and W. Brooks, theries Ja Powers to Emma Estell Pease, notin of Brooklyn.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with fall name and ad ress.

DIED.

while, on the contrary, the ferifory this temans closed, the development of business by settlement or otherwise has bee, small, and competitive lines have been built. In regard to the relations with the Missouri Pacific, the report says: "Under its operation by the lesser all trimmal charges are exacted and paid, but no equitable allowance is made for originally the posture of the substantial paid, but no equitable allowance is made for original to a story of the substantial paid, but no equitable allowance is made for original to a story of the substantial paid, but no equitable allowance is made for original paid, but no equitable allowance is made for original paid. tion of business, from which the lessee derives a large

tion of business, from which the lessee derives a large income. The entire Missouri Pacific line is operated without reference to its parts, and business a fransport, dby the shortest and most available routes. In principle, the economy of such a method is evident, but where business is taken from the leased road and given to some other portion of the loe, the injustice becomes evident. It would seem that it can omly be remedied by some provision for arbitrary charges for origination of business or by the absorption of the leased properly into the system as an integral part, sharing in the profits of the entire system. The report is a gned by 6. Clinton Gaudner, Thomas Bedford Atkins and Whilam P. Robinson, the committee of the Missouri, kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Notice of function and the late of the late Biolard MattiteR.—Diel, August 25, at her home, in Binghamten, New-York, Caroline, the widow of the late Biolard Mather, aged 83 years.

MEEKS.—Oh August 27, 1888, Elizabeth B. Meeks, in held Tath year, reliet of the late John Meeks. CULAR-TO PAY 1H FL-ATING D BT.
Boston, Aug. 27 (Special).—The Chicago, Burlington
and Northern Railroad Company to-day issued the foland Northern Kallroad Company to-day lessed the lotlowing circular:

To the stockholders: During the past seven months
most of the railroads in the West have shown very small
not earnings. Your company has been no exception to
the general rule, and has been forced to incur a considerable floating debt. To pay of this intel tedness, and
put the company in a good financial condition, your directors have voted to besse a second mortgage on the property of the company. The bonds are to be dated June 1,
1888, are to run thirty years from that date, and to
bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum after that
date, and are to be secured by a second mortgage at the

Special Notices. VAN ARSDALE—In time city, saturity, Agreet 28, Henry Van Arsuac M D, in the fold rour f his age.
Relatives and friends are agriculto Attend the funeral certico at his late residence, 53 7th et. on Tuestay, August 28, at 2 o'clock.

Special Notices.

thousend dellars of these bonds will be reserved to cover At the present time is that of the relation existing be the out-tarding debentures of this company. At a meeting of the board of directors of this company, held August tween American ingenuity and European skill. In watchmaking, it is seewed that American machinery produces the greatest exactness, while the highest degree of finish is imparted by the skilled Swiss mechanics. How to combine the two is the question that has been solved to the manufacture of the NON-NACNETIC house will be eo ed and rem in closed until september 1.88. The terms of the proposal are that each holder of 100 shares, "or rights," or any pulltiple thereof, shall have the right to subser be on or before 3 p. m. on September 15, WATCH. The American muchinery has been taken to Switzerland, where skilled labor can be procured at the price of unskilled labor here. Then, too, the jewels can Payments to be made as follows: 50 per cent on be carefully selected in their first market. To the benents derived from the finest machinery this country can terest will be allowed on prepayments at the rate of 5 per produce has been added the services of the best experi \$1,000 bonk, or some mult ple thereof. Rights belonging to any number of shares may be assigned, and for this purpose a blank form is attached, with a blank form for watchmakers of Switzerland, and the result is a watch that will suit the most execting purchaser, both as regards quality and price. The wonderful improvements u scription. The Chiego, Bu lington and Quincy Comknown as Palllard's Patent Non-Naguetic, Palladien found only in this watch. These improvements are absolutely necessary to any one who wishes to have a perfees watch, uninfluenced by the all-pervading force electro-magnetism. An examination is invited. pany's office, in addition to what the circular says, was unsuccessful. It was not thought necessary there to give any information in regard to the mileage upon which the new issue would be made, nor what amount of bonds would remain in the treasury after the floating debt was cancelled, nor what uses, if any, there would be for any balance. However, the mileage is believed to be 3d5, and \$305,000 in second mortgages could at present be issued.

THEODORE B. STARK PINE JEWELRY, PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, &c.

206 STH-AVE. (MADISON SQUARE), Through to 1.126 Broadway.

Post Udice Solice

Should be read daily by an interested, as the Should be read daily of a countries need not be specially sector at any time.

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially sectors for despatch by any particular steamer, except when it is destent to send dispirates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Forigin mails for the week ending Sept. 1, will close committy in all cases at this office as follows:

Foreign mails for the week colling Sept. I. will close committy in all cases at this office as follows:

TUESDAY-At 11 a.m. for Savandia, i.e., per steamship Alvo (bitter; must be directed" per Alvo"), at 12 m. for the Wintward Islands, per steamship Barracouta. A WEDAKSDAY-At 7 a.m. for trained, per steamship Britanna, via Queekstows (istees for Oreas Britanna and other derivosa constress mails of Greek and Control of the Savandar Co

Pairto Cortes, per steamans Prof. Marse, from Nov-Crienas.

SUNDAY—At 8 p. m. for Truxtile, per steamably J. Otecl
jr, from New-Oricina.

Mails for Chin and Japan, per -teamably Oceanic (from
2 at francisco), close here September '2 at 6:30 s. m.

Mails for this and Japan, per -teamably Australia
(from 8) Francisco), close here September '5 at 7
p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zeamably Marinesa, rili
and Samoas Islands, per steamably Marinesa (from
Sun Francisco), close here September '16, at 8:30 p. m.
(or on arrival at New-York of steamably Autrania, with
British mails for Australia). Mails for the Secusiv
Islands, per snip Tronic bird (from San Francisco),
close are September '24, at / p. m. Mails for Cube by
Fait to Tamps, Fix, at it thease by steamor, via Key
West, Fix, close at this office daily at 220 s. m.

The sche bile of closing of Trans-Pacific mails is arrange on the area a prior of train of a recent state average in the same francisco. Mails from me dast scriving or it as as as Francisco on the targ of sailing of statement are tipables thence the same day.

Post Office, New York, August 24, 1984.

Political Notices.

Father Columbia's Advocate. Number 22, is out Monday, aug. 27to, and on sale at every news-stand-price two cents—no alvertes g. in this number Father Columbia one for the Ast-toot stales one composite the Domocratic National Committee. He illustrates Whitelaw Reifer of the Ast-toot stales non-composite the Domocratic National Committee. He illustrates Whitelaw Reifer of the Ast power and puts ten carry questions to Bisine. Ask your news-man for the two cents is